Safety measures in Railways

897. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new safety measures introduced for AC compartments by the RDSO and other research organisations of Railway since 1994-95;

(b) whether any effort has been made to provide more outlets;

(c) whether it is a fact that no new safety improvements have been done by Railways since 1991-92; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ): (a) Introduction of safety measures is a continuous process. Since 1994-95 UIC vestibules have been provided for safer travel.

(b) Effort is on to design emergency openable windows, in addition to existing outlets.

(c) No, Sir. Introduction of safety measures is a continuous process. Since 1991-92 the following measures have been adopted.

(i) Provision of roof mounted air-conditioned package units.

(ii) Provision of UIC vestibules.

(iii) Provision of air-brakes.

(iv) Introduction of fire retardent material for protective services/panels, cables etc.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of "Education for All" Scheme

898. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the illiteracy average in India, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed under Education for All by 2000 AD to impart education to different categories of illiterate persons;

(c) the target achieved so far category-wise and State-wise;

(d) the funds allocated by Government for the scheme, State-wise; and

(e) the special measures proposed to be taken for efficient implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) The Literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operations. According to the 1991 Census the illiteracy rate in the country was 47.79%. A statement showing State-wise illiteracy rate is enclosed (See below)

(b) The target fixed was to cover 345 districts during the Eighth Five Year Plan and make 100 million people functionally literate. The target age-group under the literacy campaigns is 15-35 years. Children in 9-14 age-group are also covered wherever the scheme of Non-Formal Education is not operational or its coverage is inadequate.

(c) So far Total Literacy Campaigns have been launched in 414 districts of 26 States/UTs. According to the reports received as of date about 57.96 million persons have been made literate of which an estimated 62% of the learners are women, 21% belong to SCs and 10% to STs.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 1400 crores has been made for all literacy programmes during the Eighth five Year Plan. No State-wise allocations are made and funds are released on the basis of requirements of the State Governments & the proposals for Total/Post Literacy Campaigns received from various districts.

(e) The special measures which are being taken for the efficient implementation of the literacy programmes include the following:

(i) Organisation of regular Sensitisation workshops for collectors and other officials and non-officials involved in literacy campaings;

(ii) Organisation of workshops for sensitising the writers and media personnel on literacy issues;

(iii) Decentralisation and devolution of powers to State Literacy Missions (SLMs).The

SLMs are being set up in all the States/UTs to implement the literacy programmes.

(iv) Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the literacy programmes and sensitization of Panchayati Raj representatives.

(v) Launching of 'Operational Restoration' in those districts which have not been able to achieve desired objectives.

(vi) Opening of special cells in NLM for monitoring the literacy campaigns in four major Hindi-speaking States.

Illiteracy rate based on the 1991 Census

S.No.	States/UT	Illiteracy Rate (%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.41
3.	Assam	47.11
4.	Bihar	61.52
5.	Delhi	24.72
6.	Goa	24.49
7.	Gujarat	38.71
8.	Haryana	44.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36.14
10.	Kamataka	43.96
11.	Kerala	10.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55.80
13.	Maharashtra	35.13
14.	Manipur	40.11
15.	Meghalaya	50.90
16.	Mizoram	17.73
17.	Nagaland	38.35
18.	Orissa	50.91
19.	Punjab	41.49
20.	Rajasthan	61.45
21.	Sikkim	43.06
22.	Tamil Nadu	37.34
23.	Tripura	39.56
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58.40
25.	West Bengal	42.30
26.	A&N Islands	26.98
27.	Chandigarh	22.19
28.	D&N Haveli	59.29
29.	Daman & Diu	28.80
30.	Lakshadweep	18.22
31.	Pondicherry	25.26

Figures of Jammu & Kashmir not available as no census was held there.

गुजरात में प्रदूषण

899. श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल: क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात में बडोदरा, भरूच, अंकलेश्वर, अहमदाबाद और सूरत के पर्यावरण में सल्फर डाइआक्साइड, नाइट्रोजन-डाइआक्साइड और कार्बन डाइआक्साइड जैसी गैसों का जमाव कितनी मात्रा में है;

(ख) इन शहरों में वायु-प्रदूषण से बचाव के लिए सुरक्षा स्तरों के निर्धारण हेतु क्या प्रणाली अपनायी जा रही है;

(ग) तेल, रसायनों और उर्वरकों तथा खाण्डसारी के उत्पादन में लगी फैक्टरियों से उत्सर्जित हानिकारक गैसों का उक्त प्रदूषकों में कितना योगदान है तथा ऐसी फैक्टरियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) उक्त फैक्टरियों से इस हानिकारक उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए कौन सी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाए जाने का विचार है?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (कैप्टन जय नारायण प्रसाद निषाद): (क) से (घ) गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अनुसार अहमदाबाद, व बडोदरा, सूरत तथा भरूच (अंकलेश्वर) के लिए सल्फर डाइआक्साइड तथा नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड जैसी गैसों का परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता स्तर, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए उनके निर्धारित मानकों से कम है (120 माइक्रोग्राम प्रति सामान्य घन मीटर)।

1995 के दौरान पाये गये परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता के स्तर निम्न प्रकार हैं:-

क्र.सं.	शहर	सल्फर डाइआक्साइड का संकेन्द्रण	नाइट्रोजन आक्साइडों का संकेन्द्रण*
1.	अहमदाबाद	17-85	19-26
2.	बड़ोदरा	60-75	17-20
3.	सूरत	75-101	24-33
4.	भरूच (अंकलेश्वर)	89-96	20-30

*माइक्रोग्राम प्रति सामान्य घन मीटर

परिवेशी वायु में कार्बन डाइआक्साइड के संकेन्द्रण की मानीटरन नहीं की जा रही है। प्रमुख उद्योगों के लिए उत्सर्जन मानक निर्धारित कर लिए गए हैं। उद्योगों के